

house-fly often becomes attached to walls and window-panes, in the autumn, through the agency of the fungus known as the *Sporendonema*. The infested flies on the mulberry-tree were so numerous, that perhaps a fourth of the foliage of the lower boughs had from one to half a dozen of the flies adherent to each leaf. The fly, though a familiar one, is unknown by name to him. It resembles the house-fly, but is larger and has a black abdomen, with lateral whitish spots. The fungus, of a fuscous hue, is especially evident in the extended intervals of the segments of the abdomen, along the sides of the thorax, and at the neck. Though extending to and attaching the flies to the leaves, the specimens do not exhibit the zone of spores on the leaf, as commonly seen in those of infested house-flies. Microscopic examination exhibited a similar structure of the fungus to that of the *Sporendonema* or *Empusa muscæ*. It mainly consists of translucent cylindrical, straight or somewhat tortuous rods or tubes of variable length with rounded ends, and containing homogeneous liquid with rows of oil-like globules. Mingled with the tubes are numerous oval, ovoid, and pyriform spore-like bodies, usually each with two oil-like globules. The spore-like bodies measure 0.028 to 0.036 millim. long by 0.016 millim. thick. The longer tubes measure usually up to 0.16 millim. long by 0.012 millim. thick.—*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, Dec. 1883, p. 302.

On the Occurrence of Colobus Kirkii.

We have received the following communication from Sir J. Kirk regarding this monkey; it is dated from Zanzibar, Feb. 16th:—

“In the *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Feb. 1868, p. 27, Dr. Gray described a new *Colobus*, and named it after me. That monkey then was rare, but still to be had in many of the wooded districts of this island. I am not aware that it has been found in Pemba Island or on the mainland; and now I discover that, if not extinct, it has become so rare as not to be procurable, even when I sent the hunters over the island. I have a report that it exists still in one spot which they could not reach. I think two specimens were sent to Germany some time ago; but it looks as if the animal will be lost. This is due to the destruction of forest and jungle over the island.”

Polythalamia from Inland Salt Water in Hungary.

By Dr. EUGEN VON DADAY.

The author has found, in a mass collected from a salt pool near Déva, in Transylvania, examples of *Polythalamia*, the shells of which show no traces of calcification, but consist of a yellowish chitinous substance, on the surface of which numerous little plates of quartz adhere. Probably the *Polythalamia* found near Déva are the representatives of a living continental species; but the author leaves this to be settled by further investigation.—*Math. naturwiss. Berichte aus Ungarn*, Bd. i. p. 357.